



## ***AGREEMENT***

# ***LANDSCAPING CONTRACTOR'S PROTOCOL***

***FOR ALL PHASES OF THE SIMBITHI ESTATE***

**REVISED EDITION – October 2010**  
***(This edition supersedes all previous editions)***



Simbithi Eco-Estate Homeowners Association  
Registration No. 2004/009153/08  
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**AGREEMENT : LANDSCAPING CONTRACTOR'S PROTOCOL**

This document must be completed and signed ( in black ink ) in respect of all work carried out on all phases of the Simbithi Estate.

**1.0 PARTIES**

1.1 Simbithi Eco-Estate Homeowners Association – “SEEHOA”  
Registration No. 2004/009153/08

1.2 .....  
Landscape Contractor hereinafter referred top as “The Contractor”

Company Registration Number: .....

Workman’s Compensation Number: .....

Company’s Contact number: .....

Postal Address: .....  
.....

**2.0 RECORDAL**

2.1 The Landscaping Contractor hereby acknowledges he/she has received a copy of this Protocol in respect of all work carried out on all phases of the Simbithi Estate, and accepts the obligations in favour of the Simbithi Eco-Estate Home Owners Association, as set out in this agreement. He/she also acknowledges this agreement stands in respect of all present and future work carried out on the Simbithi Estate. The Simbithi Eco-Estate Home Owners Association reserves the right to amend this protocol from time to time. The Contractor will be advised of any such amendments.

2.2 The Landscaping Contractor also hereby acknowledges that the Simbithi Eco-Estate Home Owners Association has the right to add to or remove any Contractor from the list of Accredited Contractors, as per their powers under clause 8.5.1.9 of the Articles of Association, and to levy fines upon such accredited Contractors in terms of Clause 8.5.1.6 of the Articles.

2.3 Signed: .....(Contractor)

Witness: ..... Date: .....

Signed: .....(SEEHOA)

2.4 Witness: ..... Date: .....

# **LANDSCAPING CONTRACTOR'S PROTOCOL.**

## **Criteria of acceptance of Landscape Contractors by SEEHOA.**

- Only Professional Landscape Contractors with a National Diploma in Horticulture, or a National Diploma in Landscape Technology, with Landscape Architecture, Design, and Contracting as a major subject as a minimum qualification, and with an acceptable track record will be considered as accredited Landscape Contractors on Simbithi Estate. The accredited list will be reviewed from time to time at the sole discretion of the SEEDRC and SEEHOA. ( Please Note: a Bachelor degree in Landscape Architecture is preferred in the case of Landscape Architects and Designers. ).
- All applications to be accepted onto the Simbithi Estate accredited list of Landscape Contractors are to be submitted in accordance with the criteria as set out by SEEHOA – available from the Estate Management Offices.
- Once accredited, Landscape Contractors must be available to tender on all projects on all phases of Simbithi Estate and, if the Landscape Contractor has not received a commission for any other building projects on the Estate, other than the current project, for a period of six months, the Landscape Contractor will be considered dormant, and be removed from the list of accredited Landscape Contractors.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION.**

1.1 All Landscaping contractors working on Simbithi Eco-Estate are to acquaint themselves thoroughly with this document, and are to sign acceptance of the same prior to the commencement of any work on site. All work must be carried out in consultation with the project Architect/Principal Agent and SEEHOA.

## **2.0 SITE.**

### **Landscape Contractor in liaison with Architect/Principal Agent:**

- 2.1.1 Site beacons to be identified and flagged.
- 2.1.2 Footprint of proposed house and driveway to be set out by a land surveyor and marked out for inspection. Contractor to be in possession of a land surveyor's set out certificate.
- 2.1.3 Extent of screened area to be agreed, including the positioning of the toilet and site refuse area.
- 2.1.4 Extent of cut and fill to be discussed, including all retaining structures.
- 2.1.5 Implementation of approved storm water management plan to be discussed.
- 2.1.6 Environmental issues to be addressed, including preservation of

existing vegetation and the storage of materials etc.

- 2.1.7 Contractor to supply a list of anticipated sub-contractors.
- 2.1.8 All site offices and storage containers must be painted green and be screened off in terms with Clause 4.0 of the Sub-Contractors and Service Providers Protocol.

## **3.0 ARCHITECT.:**

- 3.1 To be in possession of two sets of building plans approved by SEEHOA and the local authority. One set of approved drawings to be issued to the Estate Manager for management records, and the other to be issued to site for reference purposes – these are to be marked as SEEHOA copies.
- 3.2 To be in possession of one set of Landscaping Plans approved by SEEHOA

## **4.0 LITTER AND REFUSE CONTROL.**

- 4.1 The Contractor shall control litter and refuse by the following methods:
- 4.2 All litter, building and garden refuse generated by the contractor is to be removed from the Estate.
- 4.3 No burning of litter or rubbish on site is permitted.
- 4.4 Any litter spread outside the site is to be regularly picked up, at least once per week
- 4.5 Clearing the site of litter and building refuse,

particularly on Friday afternoons. The Estate Manager may require the contractor to clear the site at any stage if, in his opinion, the site is untidy.

#### **5.0 VEGETATION.**

- 5.1 No vegetation of any description, other than sugarcane and alien vegetation, is to be removed, cut back, or pruned, without the written consent of the Estate Manager.
- 5.2 Contractors are to take all necessary precautions to prevent the introduction of any alien species to the Estate.
- 5.3 Contractors to exercise extreme care in the storage, handling and transportation of any materials which could be detrimental to the natural environment.

#### **6.0 EROSION CONTROLS.**

- 6.1 The Contractor shall ensure all erosion control measures are undertaken in collaboration with the Estate Manager or Landscape Consultant, to ensure erosion is avoided. Sand bags and berms are to be placed where necessary to prevent erosion, particularly over weekends and holiday periods. Please refer to the requirements in terms with the Environmental Management Plan. The Landscaper will be responsible for all areas handed over to him/her

#### **7.0 WORK HOURS.**

- 7.1 Unless otherwise approved by SEEHOA, construction work shall be limited to the time between 06h00 and 18h00, Mondays to Fridays. No construction will be allowed on Saturdays, Sundays or Public holidays.
- 7.2 A person with a 24 hour contact number is to be nominated by the Contractor for any emergencies, which may occur after hours. This information must be lodged with SEEHOA at commencement of work on site.

#### **8.0 SECURITY.**

- 8.1 All Contractors, sub-contractors, suppliers and labourers are to comply with all Security regulations as prescribed by SEEHOA, and amended from time to time, as set out in the Security Rules and Procedures Protocol.
- 8.2 No employees may congregate around the Estate gates waiting to be transported to and from the Estate. Any pick-up point is to be away from the Estate gates.
- 8.3 The recruiting of casual labour by the gates is not permitted. All employees are to be properly employed and registered with

Security beforehand.

#### **9.0 BEHAVIOUR.**

- 9.1 All contract employees are expected to behave in a workmanlike manner. Behaviour shall not disturb other residents or activities on the Estate. The Estate Manager, the Building Control Manager, Security Manager or the Environment Control Officer, shall have the right to control behaviour and noise generated by workers and to ban disruptive or disrespectful workers from the Estate.
- 9.2 No employees may leave the project site at any time save in the exercise of their duties, and only then by vehicle and not on foot.
- 9.3 In the case of construction on more than one site, movement of personnel between sites is restricted to vehicles i.e. no pedestrian traffic.
- 9.4 No employees employed by the Contractor shall be entitled to be on the site other than during the hours provided in Clause 7.1 unless the prior written consent of the SEEHOA Estate Manager, or his deputy, is given.
- 9.5 Contractors are responsible for the conduct of all their employees and sub-contractors on site.
- 9.6 All contractor employees shall at all times whilst on the Estate, wear overalls or shirts displaying the name of the relevant contractor. No casual labour is permitted on site. All labour must be employees of the contractor, or sub-contractor.

#### **10.0 SUPERVISION.**

- 10.1 A supervisor or foreman shall be appointed to control the site. No such supervisor or foreman will control more than three sites on the Estate at any one time. He/she is to be on site or immediately available during working hours, and will be deemed to be representing the Principal Building Contractor in that person's absence.

#### **11.0 ACCESS TO ROADS / USE OF STREETS AND VERGES.**

- 11.1 The Contractor shall ensure that all vehicles use the roads with due care and consideration for passenger and other road user's safety. Should any of the road edgings/verges, Telkom and electricity manholes, sewer connections, irrigation valves, water pipes, fire hydrants, any other services or trees on the property or verge be damaged by the said vehicles or persons under control of the Contractor, the Contractor shall be responsible for repairing

such damage at the Contractor's own cost. Precautionary measures should be taken at the outset to prevent any such damage.

- 11.2 Care shall be taken when transporting materials to the site that the Estate speed restriction of 40kph is adhered to.
- 11.3 Failure to take due care or to adhere to the speed restriction may result in a driver being fined or banned from access to the Estate and the construction site.
- 11.4 The Contractor indemnifies SEEHOA against any claims for loss or damage, which may occur on the Estate during the course of the contract.

#### **12.0 PARKING.**

- 12.1 Construction vehicles shall not be parked in any area other than on the building site or on the verge bordering the site. Vehicles shall be parked with due consideration for users of the streets. Any damage to private or Estate property caused by the parking of vehicles will be repaired at the Contractor's expense

#### **13.0 STORING OF MATERIALS.**

- 13.1 All garden construction and planting material shall be stacked neatly on the site. Note clauses in the EMP.
- 13.2 If required, SEEHOA would request that the materials be screened off with 80% factor green shade cloth.

#### **14.0 TOILET FACILITIES.**

- 14.1 The Contractors must provide adequate portable green coloured toilet facilities, either water-borne (flushing) connected to the main sewer, or chemical, plus rubbish bins for construction workers during the construction period. The location of such facilities must be placed so as to minimise offence to the owners of other units on the Estate. The toilets should be screened off within the site with forest green shade cloth ( 80% Factor cloth ). No long-drop type toilets are permitted. In all instances the necessary precautions are to be taken in the prevention of pollution, contamination or nuisance to adjoining areas.
- 14.2 Temporary toilets shall be provided at a rate of no less than one toilet for every 30 (or part of that number) personnel on site.
- 14.3 No work shall commence or continue unless adequate toilet facilities are provided on site.

#### **15.0 FINAL CLEAN UP.**

- 15.1 At the conclusion of the construction work, the Contractor shall restore all pavements, roadways, verges, ditches and drainage channels, to their original condition, including fine grading and seeding, assure positive drainage with no standing water, clean the entire site of all construction debris and refuse, and remove all temporary fencing facilities, equipment and unused materials. Where necessary, verges are to be levelled to their original condition, grass sods laid and any trees destroyed replaced, in liaison with the Estate Landscaping Consultant. The Estate Manager or Environmental Officer will, on completion of the contract, as part of the approval of the as-built garden by SEEHOA, carry out an inspection of the work.

#### **16.0 INSURANCE.**

- 16.1 The Contractor shall take out at its own expense public liability assurance for any claim for damages arising from the acts or omissions of it or its employees or agents. The Contractor hereby indemnifies SEEHOA against payment of any such claims for damages.

#### **17.0 NEIGHBOURING LOTS.**

- 17.1 No encroachment onto neighbouring Lots or onto Estate property will be permitted without the prior written permission of the owners of such Lots and SEEHOA.

#### **18.0 APPROVED PLANS AND DEVIATING FROM APPROVED PLANS.**

- 18.1 Landscaping may only commence on production of Landscape and Building plans approved by SEEHOA and the Local Authority, and presentation of these plans at least three working days prior to the site handover.

#### **Please also refer to Clause 4.0 of the Landscape Design Protocol.**

- 18.2 The Contractor shall not deviate from the approved plans without being in possession of approved amended plans and written permission by SEEHOA.

#### **19.0 BREACH.**

- 19.1 In the event of the Contractor being in breach of any obligations under this agreement, SEEHOA shall be entitled to one or more of the following remedies:

- 19.2 Give written notification to the Contractor to remedy the breach within 24 hours.
- 19.3 Close the Contractor's access to the site until the breaches have been remedied.
- 19.4 Insist on rectification of the breach at the cost of the Contractor.
- 19.5 Issue of a written warning.
- 19.6 Imposition of a fine as listed in the Penalty Protocol, or as decided by the Rules Committee.
- 19.7 Banning from the Estate for a period of time.
- 19.8 Permanent banning from the Estate.
- 20.0 NON-WAIVER.**
- 20.1 No indulgence, which any party may give to the other party in terms of this agreement, shall constitute a waiver by the former of any of its rights under this agreement.
- 21.0 VARIATION.**
- 21.1 No agreement varying, adding to, deleting from or cancelling this agreement, and no waiver of any right under this agreement, shall be effective unless reduced to writing and signed by or on behalf of the parties.
- 22.0 DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.**
- 22.1 All Contractors will pay a monthly Damage and Maintenance Levy as prescribed by the Estate Management.
- 21.2 If any damage caused by a Contractor's Supplier, Sub-Contractor, or Staff member, and SEEHOA can identify the culprit, then SEEHOA will instruct the Contractor to repair or replace the specific damage within a reasonable time period at the Contractor's expense.
- 21.3 Should the Contractor fail to comply with Clause 22.1, SEEHOA will have the repairs or replacement done and directly debit the Contractor.
- 21.4 Failure to pay for such repairs may result in suspension of access to the Estate until such time as the matter is settled.
- 21.5 Any contractual delay claims will be at the Contractor's expense.

# LANDSCAPE DESIGN PROTOCOL.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION.

**Developers Intention:** *The introduction of a landscaped garden and associated landscape elements ( both soft and hard ) is to blend in with the natural indigenous environment, rather than 'compete' with its context. The use of natural materials is encouraged, as is the eradication of foreign plant material in favour of that indigenous to the region.*

Landscaping may be defined as the science, technique and art of ecological, functional and aesthetic planning and design of exterior and open spaces, for human use and enjoyment, and for environmental conservation and rehabilitation (Nicolson, 2000: 8). Simbithi Eco-Estate offers the opportunity to start the landscaping process from scratch, contributing to the shaping of a natural environment, unique to the north coast of KwaZulu Natal. We have an opportunity to undo the environmental damage done by years of sugar cane farming, and to reinstate the indigenous vegetation and grasslands and reintroduce the wildlife that was once an integral part of this region.

Responsible landscaping is the key to the success of an eco-estate of this nature, whether in the micro context of the greater estate or in the macro context of the landscaping of individual properties. This landscaping protocol promotes a holistic approach encompassing all aspects of the estate. The Dolphin Coast has unfortunately been subject to insensitive and indiscriminate development on the whole, resulting in an alarming reduction in the natural environment which once was home to a large variety of animal and bird species, leading to untold pressure and competition for nesting sites, territory and food resources.

Simbithi Eco-Estate proposes a change to this *status quo* by looking to nurture and re-grow this vital link in our eco system, whilst sensitively creating a living environment based not on "honey pot" areas but on rehabilitating the common and private land back to proper grassland, proper coastal forest and proper swamp forest. This is a long-term process requiring the undivided efforts of all concerned.

We believe that it is the responsibility of every homeowner without exception to contribute to the improvement of the environment to the benefit of all. Sustainable and responsible intervention must be indigenous to the area, and should adopt the philosophy of nature first and man second. The list of indigenous plant material suited and adapted to

this environment is diverse and leaves great choice for the discerning gardener. Within the palette of plants there is scope for creative use of local plants to create an indigenous garden that is unique, personal and special but still part of a bigger whole.

Welcome to Simbithi Eco-Estate and enjoy the indigenous environment and the birth of a haven along the Dolphin coast.

## 2.0 PROTOCOL.

The aim of this landscaping protocol for the Simbithi Eco-Estate is to ensure that all gardens are designed and maintained according to tested basic environmental principles, namely:

All designs have thoroughly considered the broader coastal environment during the planning process incorporating the natural and man-made environments.

The principles assimilated in the National Environment Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) were duly considered during planning.

The integrity of the natural environment is upheld.

Individual landscape designs integrate with the overall theme of the development namely that of nature conservation.

The design respects and preserves the heritage of our natural environment.

The design integrates the built environment into the natural landscape without any negative impact on the environment. It becomes an extension of the natural environment.

All planting makes use of the plants on the planting palette reflecting the natural vegetation of this portion of the Dolphin Coast.

Indigenous vegetation to be planted natural to the area is encouraged. This also applies to potted plants.

Exotic plants may be used in pots out of view from other sites and any road, but are not encouraged. These will only be considered by special motivation.

***PLEASE NOTE: NO plant listed on the Declared Weed and Invader plant list (Regulation 15 of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, Act 43 of 1983) will be considered.***

### **3.0 THE UNDERLYING RATIONALE AND APPROACH.**

The rationale or principles of approach applied within these guidelines are that they should be:

- Instrumental in fostering harmonious development, as the overall planning aim and mandate of the Simbithi Eco-Estate team.
- Educative in their nature.
- Easily accessible and “user friendly”.
- Appropriate to the site’s natural setting and soil and climate conditions, and take account of natural features that occur on the site and its surroundings.
- Appropriate to the context of the site within the urban fabric, and the landscape that it is part of.
- Not unduly susceptible to vandalism, theft and other forms of damage within the particular circumstances.
- Sympathetic to wider landscaping planning approaches that is relevant to a particular site.
- Complementary to other relevant land use planning and conservation strategies, for example the Town and Regional Planning Commission's Parkway Principle, Metropolitan Open Space System (MOSS) principles, and to the Environmental Impact Assessment procedures and their resultant Environmental Management Plans.
- Complementary and supportive of the tourism philosophy of Simbithi Eco-Estate.
- Multifunctional in their benefits wherever possible and appropriate (for example for conservation, resource use or recreational benefits )
- Practicable, not unduly onerous in regard to resources, time and expertise.
- Based on the use of indigenous plant material wherever practical and appropriate. Practical in that they use material that is readily available and not too expensive.
- Appropriate to the particular development proposed and its particular circumstances.
- Able to foster cooperative approach between the authorities, developers and affected stakeholders.
- Economically and ecologically sustainable.
- Complementary and supportive of other land uses and planning objectives.
- Financially feasible at outset and in ongoing maintenance.

- Effectively integrated into the overall planning and development process.
- Facilitate the implementation of the requirements of the Environmental Management Plan as required by the National Environment Management Act (Act 107 of 1989).
- All landscapes must incorporate the aspect of the surrounding landscape within the boundary of the site. All formal aspects must be used primarily to screen and break the initial building area only.
- No formal landscape features (including manicured lawn) may encroach on the 3 and 5 metres building lines of the development. These must blend in gradually with the indigenous vegetation, and not be cut to form a sudden shelf between the two
- No platforms may encroach over the building lines of the development
- The use of lawn is limited to no more than 25% on level and usable areas only (platforms). No lawn may be placed on embankments. The quantity of lawn used will be permissible based on the merit of each individual site.
- It must be advised to all homeowners, and noted on the final landscape plan, that any wild grass on the development will be cut simultaneously with the cutting of the estate’s wild grasses (on a two year cycle). No areas designated as wild grass are to be cut other than during this period of cutting (unless approved by S.E.E.H.O.A.).
- No irrigation may commence prior to the submission and approval of an irrigation layout drawing.
- The preferred wild grass mix for all Simbithi gardens is *Chloris gayana*, *Digitaria smutsii* and *Eragrostis tef*. This seed mix is readily available through most seed suppliers. McDonalds Seeds stocks this mix and it has been called the Simbithi Garden mix. McDonalds Seeds: 033 346 0121 (Bruce Mc Donald)

### **4.0 THE DESIGN PROCEDURE.**

Simbithi Eco-Estate aims to maintain a high standard of environmental management. To be certain all designs of gardens, development and private, comply to these standards, the following procedure for the design and creating of gardens has been developed, and must be strictly adhered to at all times, in order to safeguard the interests of the homeowners and to entrench the principles listed above.



4.1 An initial landscape plan is to be submitted (1 colour and 1 black and white) with the first set of building plans for PUD sites only together with the prescribed application fee. This landscape plan will show the proposed layout of the gardens, plant list, services, site location, hard-landscaping features and blending with the surrounding bush and gardens. This plan should be drawn on a drawing showing the platform and platform levels of the buildings thereon

4.1 The final landscape plan (both PUD and SR sites) must be submitted within 30 days of the building reaching roof plate height. All requirements of the Final Landscape plan must be adhered to for this submission. 2 copies of the detailed final landscape plan (of which 1 will be coloured) must be submitted to SEEHOA for approval through the Landscape Appraisal Committee. The black and white copy will be signed and returned to the landscaper, no work may commence on site until the landscaper has an approved final landscape plan in his/her possession.

- A scale of not more than 1:200, but must be the same scale and exact overlay of the site plan of the building plan.
- Name of Designer.
- Name of accredited Landscaper appointed to install the garden.
- Address, phone number, fax number, and cell number of Designer and Landscaper.
- Date drawn.
- All existing trees must be shown
- Site location.
- Site boundaries.
- Building footprint.
- Existing contours.
- Proposed platforms and banks.
- North point.
- Numbering and referencing of plans.
- Storm water disposal, this must tie in with overall storm water management plan (Required on Final Landscape Plan only).
- Hardscaping including water features, paving, retaining structures, garden furniture etc, including material to be used and the source of the materials is to be stipulated.
- Detail of planting on adjacent sites and Simbithi property interfacing with the proposed landscaping.
- Detailed planting plan with botanical plan names, position of plants, density of planting (mass planting areas, positions of individual plant species need not be shown but the number of plants per

square metre should be annotated) and eventual spread of height. All grassed areas to be shown. Minimum planting densities must be given: Flat ground: 10-12 plants/m<sup>2</sup>, Semi-flat ground (15- 20 Degrees): 12- 15 plants/m<sup>2</sup>, Steep gradient (20-30 degrees): 15-20 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

- The procedures to be implemented to prevent soil erosion by wind and water during the set-up phase. (Required on Final Landscape Plan only).
- Minimum landscaping (planting) to cover 50% of the remainder of the area that is not covered by the building footprint (inclusive of verandahs).
- Lawn areas may not exceed 25% of the landscapable area (ie. Landscapable area = total plot size – building, verandah, and driveway footprint) and no more than 75% of the platformed area. Each plan will be considered by its own merits and permitted lawn area is subject to approval
- A detailed irrigation system and specifications must be indicated on all landscape plans on all P.U.D. sites. See Clause 5.1.9.
- It is also recommended to install an irrigation system on all freehold sites, but this is not compulsory.
- Swimming pool fencing must be softened with planting on both sides with a variety of plants that will not become a hedge or that will not be maintained as a hedge.
- Swimming pool fencing may not extend beyond the building line.
- Swimming pool fencing material to be of suitable material as prescribed in the National Building Regulations and the Simbithi Building Design Guidelines. All pool fencing must be screened with the use of 1 shrub type plant every (linear) 1m on the outside of the fence line. These shrubs must attain a height of no lower than 1m and a width of 1m.
- The 5.0m planting servitude along the road frontage is also a services servitude. Therefore no deep rooted plants (i.e. Trees) may be planted in it other than shrubs or groundcover. The Estate maintenance is only responsible for the mowing of the road verge up to the cadastral boundary of the property.
- No lawn may be placed on embankments or encroach over building lines

4.2 The information listed above is required on the plan to enable the Landscaping Appraisal Committee to adjudicate the design, prior to authority being granted to implement the design. Any application not conforming to the

above standards will be rejected, and the submission fee forfeited.

- 4.3 The Landscaping Appraisal Committee approves the plan, returns one copy to the applicant and retains one copy for record purpose, quotations can then be obtained to do the work, and the work executed.
- 4.4 The implementation starting dates must be registered with the Estate Manager's office, to facilitate the monitoring programme.
- 4.5 It is the responsibility of the homeowner to independently contract the designer of their choice inclusive of costs. A list of the SEEHOA accredited landscape designers and installers is obtainable from the SEEHOA office. All prospective are required to submit a portfolio of their work to the Simbithi Eco-Estate Home Owners Association for evaluation.
- 4.6 One month prior to installation, you should contact the Estate Management Office for an official site handover and approval to install. Should there be a change of Landscaper between original plan submission and handover, the new Landscaper will arrange the handover.
- PLEASE NOTE: No garden may be installed without an official handover.**
- 4.7 Any required alterations to the original plans must be formalised prior to the official handover.
- PLEASE NOTE: No deviation will be accepted after the handover.**
- 4.8 Work will be prevented from taking place if the SEEHOA is not in the possession of a copy of the approved Landscape Plans mentioned in clause 3.0 (Architect) of the Landscaping Protocol.
- 4.9 Regular communication and on-site visits will take place once installation commences, and will continue for 3 months after installation is complete, allowing for a 3 month growing in period after occupation, during which period the Landscape Contractor will be responsible for the maintenance of the garden.
- 4.10 On acceptance of the "established" garden, the ongoing maintenance will be the responsibility of the owner, through one of the Estate's accredited garden maintenance contractor.

4.11 The landscaper must contact S.E.E.H.O.A. and inform the Landscape and Environmental Officer that the initial Landscape installation has been completed. The 3 month post completion period will commence at this point

4.12 The landscaper must contact S.E.E.H.O.A. and arrange for a "Final Close-out Inspection" at the end of the 3 month post completion maintenance period.

## 5.0 **PLANNING OF YOUR GARDEN.**

*Due consideration is required to plan an environmentally sensitive garden. This is a process in which many aspects are considered prior to preparing the actual layout: These include:*

### 5.1. **SITE ASSESSMENT & ANALYSIS.**

The site should be inspected very carefully. It is recommended that the designer consult with persons knowledgeable in the site conditions

#### 5.1.1 **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.**

**Height above sea level.** The higher you are the more you are exposed to the wind.

**Aspect.** The direction the site faces. See below.

**Existing gradients.** Steep land is very prone to soil erosion and may require very expensive retaining structures which will require planting. No bare or untreated retaining wall will be permitted. *Steep banks* need to be stabilised quickly with plants that are able to bind the soil to prevent erosion.

**The position of the site in relation to other sites.** The planting plan needs to complement that of your neighbour and the estate.

#### 5.1.2 **PREVAILING WINDS.**

Wind velocities are high and mainly N.N.E. in summer and S. SW. in winter. It may have a very significant impact on the design. Wind from the N.N.E. is mostly salt laden. The situation gets worse the closer to the sea.

#### 5.1.3 **SOILS.**

Soil samples can be analysed at the South African Sugar Association Research station at Mt Edgecombe. The majority of soils are sandy clays (Recent Berea Reds & Greys). There are variations within this range of soils and there are clayey Katspruit soils in the valley bottoms.

#### **5.1.4 VIEWS AND HOUSE ORIENTATION.**

Identify views and vistas together with the Architect before designing the garden to capitalise on this natural asset and ensure that future growth will not block views.

#### **5.1.5 VEGETATION.**

Observe the existing natural vegetation. If there is none compare the area with the natural vegetation in similar areas close by. If that is not possible, consult the Environmental Officer for Simbithi Eco-Estate through the office of the Estate Manager. This will serve as a guideline as to which plants naturally occur on the site, and which plants to consider for use in the landscape design. Make sure the vegetation planned for use in the design and the design itself blends the garden in with the surrounding terrain. Be careful to create little "islands" of foreign habitat.

#### **5.1.6 BOUNDARIES.**

Have a surveyor check the boundary pegs before you commence with the work. Daylighting onto Simbithi Eco-Estate land will not be permitted without prior written motivation to, and receipt of written permission from SEEHOA. Daylighting into neighbouring properties is not permitted. Any such daylighting is subject to clause 3.0 of this design protocol.

#### **5.1.7 BANKS**

As soon as banks have been trimmed to their final levels, they must be planted to prevent erosion. Such planting should be sodding, ground cover and seeding (**Simbithi Mix**) so as to create natural vegetation coverage, blending in with the indigenous vegetation beyond the site boundaries.

#### **5.1.8 STORMWATER & DRAINAGE.**

Check with the Estate Manager how the water discharged from gutters and roofs and any discharge off streets or neighbouring properties is to be guided across your site to

enter into the natural drainage lines and impoundments in the Simbithi Eco-Estate layout. The design must comply with the standards set out in the storm water management plan lodged with the Estate Manager's Office.

#### **5.1.9 SERVICES.**

Obtain a General Plan from the office of the Estate Manager showing the positions of servitudes for services to prevent them from being dug up or damaged.

#### **5.1.10 WATERPOINTS & IRRIGATION.**

Provision must be made for irrigation systems or adequate water takeoff points on site to ensure adequate supply of water for the gardens. Confirm with architect for the provision of these taps. All PUD sites must have an automated irrigation system installed. Where irrigation systems are installed, an overlay of the system is to be provided with the Landscape Plan.

#### **5.1.11 BUILDING FOOTPRINT.**

*This is the outline of the building. It is important to relate the positioning of this footprint on the site with all the above considerations. This will create many micro-climates on the site which must be addressed individually in the design.*

#### **5.1.12 BUILDINGS.**

*The shape, size and location of the building can influence conditions. The following should be observed, noted and considered:*

- 5.1.12.1 Areas in the garden to be in full sun.
- 5.1.12.2. Areas in the garden to be in shade.
- 5.1.12.3. Areas exposed to the prevailing winds.
- 5.1.12.4. Areas to be situated in rain shadows.
- 5.1.12.5. Areas to be baked by hot walls.
- 5.1.12.6. Areas to be impacted on by storm water discharge.

#### **5.2 DESIGN BRIEF.**

The brief is a document stipulating all the requirements.

- 5.2.1 Vistas to be retained, views to be framed and views to be blocked.
- 5.2.2 Areas to be screened off.

- 5.2.3 Windbreaks.
- 5.2.4 Functional areas required in the garden.
- 5.2.5 Movement corridors into and about the property for the residents, visitors, vehicles and wildlife.
- 5.2.6 Areas for outside recreation.
- 5.2.7 Plant areas.
- 5.2.8 Hardscapes.
- 5.2.9 Features.
- 5.2.10 Irrigation and lighting.

**5.3 PLANNING.**

- 5.3.1 You need to obtain an accurate site plan showing:
  - 5.3.1.1 The site location.
  - 5.3.1.2 The site boundaries in relation to the boundaries of the neighbouring properties.
  - 5.3.1.3 House footprint.
  - 5.3.1.4 Courtyards and patios.
  - 5.3.1.5 Stairs (exterior).
  - 5.3.1.6 Drive-in access and parking areas.
  - 5.3.1.7 Services.
  - 5.3.1.8 Pool.
  - 5.3.1.9 Planting areas.
  - 5.3.1.10 Water features and pergolas, etc.

- 5.3.1.11 Onsite earthworks, banking and retaining walls.

- 5.3.2 Prepare a plan at a scale of a 1: 100 or 1 : 200 scale and to be an exact overlay of the building plan site plan on an A1 size sheet.

**6.0 MONITORING AND CONTROL.**

- SEEHOA has appointed a Landscape Appraisal Committee to adjudicate all plans submitted through them.
- The decisions made by the committee are binding.
- Once plans have been approved, no deviations will be permitted, except where altered drawings have been re-submitted and authority obtained in writing.
- SEEHOA has appointed an Environmental Officer who has the responsibility to monitor the implementation of landscape plans.
- A compliance report is to be filed with the Estate Manager
- The developer, tenant or purchaser must acquire a Landscape Compliance Certificate from the Estate Manager within three months of occupation.
- The Landscape Compliance Certificate will be withheld if the landscape implementation is not satisfactory. This may involve special penalties or may prevent the property from being occupied or sold.
- All landscape contractors and sub-contractors must comply with the Contractor's Protocol, obtainable from the Estate Manager. Any transgression of these protocols is subject to the halting of the project, and a fine payable at the office of the Estate Manager, prior to obtaining permission to continue with the work

**7.1 Coastal Forest trees and shrubs:**

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PLANT TYPE
<i>Acacia ataxacantha</i>	Flame Acacia	Tree
<i>Acacia brevispica</i>	Prickly Acacia	Tree
<i>Acacia caffra</i>	Common Hook Thorn	Tree
<i>Acacia gerrardii</i>	Red Thorn	Tree
<i>Acacia karroo</i>	Sweet Thorn	Tree
<i>Acacia kraussiana</i>	Coast Climbing Acacia	Tree
<i>Acacia nolitica</i>	Scented Thorn	Tree
<i>Acacia robusta</i>	Splendid Acacia	Tree
<i>Acacia schweinfurthii</i>	River Climbing Acacia	Tree
<i>Acacia sieberiana</i>	Paper Bark Acacia	Tree
<i>Acacia tortilis</i>	Umbrella Thorn	Tree
<i>Acalypha glabrata</i>	Forest False-Nettle	Tree
<i>Acalypha sonderiana</i>	Thorny False Nettle	Tree
<i>Acokanthera oblongifolia</i>	Duane Poison Bush	Tree
<i>Acokanthera oppositifolia</i>	Common Poison-Bush	Tree
<i>Acridocarpus natalitius</i>	Moth-fruit	Tree
<i>Adenia gummifera</i>	Adenia	Tree
<i>Adenopodia spicata</i>	Spiny Splinter-bean	Tree
<i>Alberta magna</i>	Natal Flame Bush	Tree
<i>Albizia adianthifolia</i>	Flatcrown	Tree
<i>Allocassine laurifolia</i>	Laurel Saffron Wood	Tree
<i>Allophylus africanus</i>	African Allophylus	Tree
<i>Allophylus dregeanus</i>	Simple Leaved Allophylus	Tree
<i>Allophylus natalensis</i>	Dune False Currant	Tree
<i>Aloe barberiae</i>	Tree Aloe	Tree
<i>Aloe rupestris</i>	Bottle Bush Aloe	Tree
<i>Anastrabe integerrima</i>	Pambati Tree	Tree
<i>Antidesma rufescens</i>	Tassle Berry	Tree
<i>Antidesma venosum</i>	Tassle Berry	Tree
<i>Apodytes dimidiata</i>	White Pear	Tree
<i>Bachmannia woodii</i>	Four Finger Bush	Tree
<i>Baphia racemosa</i>	Powder-puff Tree	Tree
<i>Bauhinia tomentosa</i>	Bush-neat's Foot	Tree
<i>Bequaertiodendron natalense</i>	Natal Milk Plum	Tree
<i>Bersama lucens</i>	Glossy White Ash	Tree
<i>Bersama tysoniana</i>	Common Bersama	Tree
<i>Brachylaena uniflora</i>	Natal Silver Oak	Tree
<i>Brerchemia zeyherii</i>	Red Ivory	Tree
<i>Bridelia micrantha</i>	Mitzeeri	Tree
<i>Buddleja dysophylla</i>	White Climbing Sage	Tree
<i>Buddleja pulchella</i>	Red Climbing Sage	Tree
<i>Burchellia bubalina</i>	Wild Pomegranate	Tree
<i>Buxus natalensis</i>	Natal Box	Tree
<i>Cadaba natalensis</i>	Maure Cadaba	Tree
<i>Calodendrum capense</i>	Cape Chestnut	Tree
<i>Calpurnea aurea</i>	Natal Laburnum	Tree
<i>Canthium ciliatum</i>	Dwarf Turkey Berry	Tree
<i>Canthium inerme</i>	Turkey Berry	Tree
<i>Canthium mundianum</i>	Rock Alder	Tree
<i>Canthium pauciflorum</i>	Kidney Fruited Panciflorum	Tree
<i>Canthium spinosum</i>	Coastal Canthium	Tree
<i>Capparis fascicularis</i>		Tree
<i>Capparis sepiaria</i>	Wild Caper Bush	Tree
<i>Capparis tomentosa</i>	Wooly Caper Bush	Tree
<i>Carissa bispinosa</i>	Forest Num-num	Tree
<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>	Num-Num	Tree

<i>Casearia gladiiformis</i>	Sword Leaf	Tree
<i>Cassine aethiopica</i>	Kooboo Berry	Tree
<i>Cassine eucleiformis</i>	White Sybas	Tree
<i>Cassine papillosa</i>	Common Saffron	Tree
<i>Cassine peragua</i>	Bastard Safron Wood	Tree
<i>Cassine tetragona</i>	Climbing Saffron Wood	Tree
<i>Cassinopsis tinifolia</i>	Spineless Cassinopsis	Tree
<i>Cassipourea gerradii</i>	Bastard Onion Wood	Tree
<i>Cassipourea gummiflua</i>	Onion Wood	Tree
<i>Catunaregum spinosa</i>	Thorny-bone Apple	Tree
<i>Cavacoa aurea</i>	Natal Hickory	Tree
<i>Celtis africana</i>	White Stinkwood	Tree
<i>Celtis gomphophylla</i>	Bastard White Stink Wood	Tree
<i>Chaetacme aristata</i>	Thorny Elm	Tree
<i>Chionanthus foveolatus</i>	Fine Leaved Iron Wood	Tree
<i>Chionanthus peglerae</i>	Large Leaved Iron Wood	Tree
<i>Chrysophyllum viridifolium</i>	Fluted Milkwood	Tree
<i>Clausena anisata</i>	Horsewood	Tree
<i>Clerodendrum glabrum</i>	Cats' Whiskers	Tree
<i>Clerodendrum myriocoides</i>	Blue Cats Whisker	Tree
<i>Clutia abyssinica</i>	Smooth Fruited Clutia	Tree
<i>Clutia pulchella</i>	Warty-fruited Clutia	Tree
<i>Cnestis natalensis</i>	Itch Pod	Tree
<i>Coddia rudis</i>	Small Bone Apple	Tree
<i>Cola natalensis</i>	Coshwood	Tree
<i>Combretum bracteosum</i>	Hiccup Nut	Tree
<i>Combretum erythrophyllum</i>	River Bushwillow	
<i>Combretum kraussii</i>	Forest Bushwillow	Tree
<i>Combretum molle</i>	Velvet Bushwillow	Tree
<i>Commiphora harveyi</i>	Red-stem Corkwood	Tree
<i>Commiphora woodii</i>	Forest Corkwood	Tree
<i>Cordia caffra</i>	Septee Tree	Tree
<i>Crassula ovata</i>	Narrow Leaved Crassula	Tree
<i>Croton sylvaticus</i>	Forest Feverberry	Tree
<i>Cryptocarya latifolia</i>	Broad-leaved Quince	Tree
<i>Cryptocarya myrtifolia</i>	Camphor Laurel	Tree
<i>Cryptocarya woodii</i>	Cape Quince	Tree
<i>Cunonia capensis</i>	Rooiels	Tree
<i>Cussonia natalensis</i>	Simple Leaved Cabbage Tree	Tree
<i>Cussonia nicholsonii</i>	Natal Coast Cabbage Tree	Tree
<i>Cussonia sphaerocephala</i>	Natal Forest Cabbage Tree	Tree
<i>Cussonia spicata</i>	Common Cabbage Tree	Tree
<i>Cussonia zuluensis</i>	Zulu Cabbage Tree	Tree
<i>Dais cotinifolia</i>	Pom Pom Tree	Tree
<i>Dalbergia armata</i>	Hluhluwe Creeper	Tree
<i>Dalbergia obovata</i>	Climbing Flat-bean	Tree
<i>Deinbollia oblongifolia</i>	Dune Soap-berry	Tree
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	Sickle Bush	Tree
<i>Diospyros lycioides</i>	Bluebush	Tree
<i>Diospyros natalensis</i>	Small-leaved Jackal-berry	Tree
<i>Diospyros scabrida</i>	Hard Leaved Monkey Plum	Tree
<i>Diospyros simii</i>	Star Apple	Tree
<i>Diospyros villosa</i>	Hairy Star-apple	Tree
<i>Diospyros whyteana</i>	Bladder Nut	Tree
<i>Dodonaea angustifolia</i>	Sand Olive	Tree
<i>Dombeya cymosa</i>	Natal Wild-pear	Tree
<i>Dombeya rotundifolia</i>	Common Wild-pear	Tree

<i>Dombeya tiliacea</i>	Forest Dombeya	Tree
<i>Dovyalis caffra</i>	Kei-apple	Tree
<i>Dovyalis longispina</i>	Natal Apricot	Tree
<i>Dovyalis rhamnoides</i>	Common Dovyalis	Tree
<i>Dovyalis zeyhen</i>	Oval Kei Apple	Tree
<i>Dracaena alectrifomis</i>	Large-leaved Dragon Tree	Tree
<i>Drypetes arguta</i>	Water Iron-plum	Tree
<i>Drypetes gerrardii</i>	Forest Iron-plum	Tree
<i>Drypetes natalensis</i>	Natal Iron-plum	Tree
<i>Ehretia rigida</i>	Puzzle Bush	Tree
<i>Ekebergia capensis</i>	Cape Ash	Tree
<i>Ekebergia pterophylla</i>	Rock Ash	Tree
<i>Embelia ruminata</i>	Embelia	Tree
<i>Erythrina humeana</i>	Dwarf Coral Tree	Tree
<i>Erythrina lattissima</i>	Blood Leaved Erythrina	Tree
<i>Erythrina lysistemon</i>	Common Coral Tree	Tree
<i>Erythrococca berberidea</i>	Prickly Red Berry	Tree
<i>Erythroxylum emarginatum</i>	Common Coca Tree	Tree
<i>Erythroxylum pictum</i>	Forest Cocoa Tree	Tree
<i>Euclea crispa</i>	Blue Guarri	Tree
<i>Euclea natalensis</i>	Natal Guarri	Tree
<i>Euclea shimperi</i>	Bush Guarri	Tree
<i>Eugenia capensis</i>	Dune Myrtle	Tree
<i>Eugenia natalita</i>	Common Forest Myrtle	Tree
<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i>	Rubber Euphorbia	Tree
<i>Faurea macnaughtonii</i>	Terblans	Tree
<i>Ficus burtt - davyi</i>	Veld Fig	Tree
<i>Ficus glumosa</i>	Mountain Fig	Tree
<i>Ficus ingens</i>	Red-leaved Rock Fig	Tree
<i>Ficus lutea</i>	Large-leaved Fig	Tree
<i>Ficus natalensis</i>	Natal Fig	Tree
<i>Ficus polita</i>	Wild-rubber Fig	Tree
<i>Ficus stuhlmannii</i>	Lowveld Fig	Tree
<i>Ficus sycomorus</i>	Sycamore Fig	Tree
<i>Ficus thonningii</i>	Peters Fig	Tree
<i>Garcinia gerrardii</i>	Forest Garcinia	Tree
<i>Gardenia thunbergii</i>	White Gardenia	Tree
<i>Gardenia volkensii</i>	Transvaal Gardenia	Tree
<i>Grewia caffra</i>	Climbing Raisin	Tree
<i>Grewia lasiocarpa</i>	Forest Raisin	Tree
<i>Grewia occidentalis</i>	Cross-berry	Tree
<i>Halleria lucida</i>	Tree Fuschia	Tree
<i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i>	Sourplum	Tree
<i>Heteromorpha trifoliata</i>	Parsely Pear	Tree
<i>Heteropyxis natalensis</i>	Natal Lavender	Tree
<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	Coast Hibiscus	Tree
<i>Hippobromus pauciflorus</i>	False Horsewood	Tree
<i>Homalium dentatum</i>	Forest Homalium	Tree
<i>Homalium rufescens</i>	River Bastard Malberry	Tree
<i>Hyperacanthus amoenus</i>	Spiny Gardenia	Tree
<i>Hyphaene coriacea</i>	Ilala Palm	Tree
<i>Ilex mitis</i>	African Holly	Tree
<i>Indigofera frutescens</i>	River Indigo Bush	Tree
<i>Keetia queinzii</i>	Climbing Turkey-berry	Tree
<i>Kiggelaria africana</i>	Wil Peach	Tree
<i>Kraussia floribunda</i>	Rhino Coffee	Tree
<i>Lagynias lasiantha</i>	Natal Medlar	Tree

<i>Lycium acutifolium</i>		Tree
<i>Mackaya bella</i>	River Bells	Tree
<i>Maerua caffra</i>	Common Bush-cherry	Tree
<i>Maerua racemulosa</i>	Forest Bush-cherry	Tree
<i>Maerua rosmarinoides</i>	Neddle Leaved Bush-cherry	Tree
<i>Manilkara concolor</i>	Zulu Milk Berry	Tree
<i>Manilkara discolor</i>	Forest Milkberry	Tree
<i>Margaritaria discoidea</i>	Common Pheasant-berry	Tree
<i>Maytenus acuminata</i>	Silky Bark	Tree
<i>Maytenus heterophylla</i>	Common Spike-thorn	Tree
<i>Maytenus mossambicensis</i>	Red forest Spike-thorn	Tree
<i>Maytenus nemerosa</i>	White Forest Spike-thorn	Tree
<i>Maytenus peduncularis</i>	Cape Blackwood	Tree
<i>Maytenus procumbens</i>	Dune Koko Tree	Tree
<i>Maytenus senegalensis</i>	Red Spike-thorn	Tree
<i>Maytenus undata</i>	Kokoboom	Tree
<i>Micrococca capensis</i>	Common Bead String	Tree
<i>Millettia grandis</i>	Umzimbeet	Tree
<i>Mimusops caffra</i>	Coastal Milkwood	Tree
<i>Mimusops obovata</i>	Red Milkwood	Tree
<i>Mitriostigma axillare</i>	Small False Loquat	Tree
<i>Monanthotaxis caffra</i>	Dwaba Berry	Tree
<i>Mundulea sericea</i>	Corkwood	Tree
<i>Myrica serrata</i>	Lance Leaf Wax Berry	Tree
<i>Nuxia congesta</i>	Brittle Wood	Tree
<i>Nuxia oppositifolia</i>	Water Elder	Tree
<i>Ochna arborea</i>	Cape Plane	Tree
<i>Ochna natalitia</i>	Natal Plane	Tree
<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	Small-leaved Plane	Tree
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Wild Olive	Tree
<i>Olea woodiana</i>	Forest Olive	Tree
<i>Oncinotis tenuiloba</i>	Magic Rope	Tree
<i>Oricia bachmannii</i>	Twin Berry Tree	Tree
<i>Osyris lanceolata</i>	Transvaal Sumad	Tree
<i>Oxyanthus pyriformis</i>	Natal Loquat	Tree
<i>Oxyanthus speciosus</i>	Wild Loquat	Tree
<i>Ozoroa engleri</i>	White Resin Tree	Tree
<i>Ozoroa paniculosa</i>	Common Resin Tree	Tree
<i>Pappae capensis</i>	Doprium	Tree
<i>Pavetta bowkeri</i>		Tree
<i>Pavetta gerstneri</i>	Zulu Brides Bush	Tree
<i>Pavetta gulpinii</i>		Tree
<i>Pavetta inandensis</i>	Inandas Bride Bush	Tree
<i>Pavetta lanceolata</i>	Weeping Bride's Bush	Tree
<i>Peddiea africana</i>	Poison Olive	Tree
<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Wild Date Palm	Tree
<i>Phylica paniculata</i>	Common Lord Leaf	Tree
<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i>	Potato Bush	Tree
<i>Piper capensis</i>	Wild Pepper	Tree
<i>Pittosporum viridiflorum</i>	Cheesewood	Tree
<i>Pleurostylia capensis</i>	Coffee Pear	Tree
<i>Podocarpus latifolius</i>	Real Yellow Wood	Tree
<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	September Bush	Tree
<i>Portulacaria afra</i>	Spekboom	Tree
<i>Premna mooiensis</i>	Skunk Bush	Tree
<i>Protea roupelliae</i>	Silver Protea	Tree
<i>Protorhus longifolia</i>	Red Beech	Tree



<i>Psoralea pinnata</i>	Fountain Bush	Tree
<i>Psychotria capensis</i>	Black Bird Berry	Tree
<i>Psydrax locuples</i>	Krantz Quar	Tree
<i>Psydrax obovata</i>	Quar	Tree
<i>Ptaeroxylon obliquum</i>	Sneezwood	Tree
<i>Pterocelastrus echinatus</i>	White Cherrywood	Tree
<i>Putterlickia pyracantha</i>	False Spike-thorn	Tree
<i>Putterlickia verrucosa</i>	Waterd Bastard Spike-thorn	Tree
<i>Quisqualis parviflora</i>	Hoedanig	Tree
<i>Rapanea melanophoeos</i>	Cape Beech	Tree
<i>Rawsonia lucida</i>	Forest Peach	Tree
<i>Rhoicissus digitata</i>	Baboon Grape	Tree
<i>Rhoicissus rhomboidea</i>	Glossy Forest Grape	Tree
<i>Rhoicissus tomentosa</i>	Common Forest Grape	Tree
<i>Rhoicissus tridentata</i>	Bushman's Grape	Tree
<i>Rhus chirindensis</i>	Red Currant	Tree
<i>Rhus dentata</i>	Nana Berry	Tree
<i>Rhus fraseri</i>	Rusty Currant	Tree
<i>Rhus gueinzii</i>	Thorny Karee	Tree
<i>Rhus lucida</i>	Glossy Taaibows	Tree
<i>Rhus natalensis</i>	Natal Karee	Tree
<i>Rhus nebulosa</i>	Sandtaabos	Tree
<i>Rhus pentheri</i>	Common Crow-berry	Tree
<i>Rhus rehmanniana</i>	Blunt-leaved Currant	Tree
<i>Rinorea angustifolia</i>	White Violet Bush	Tree
<i>Rothmannia capensis</i>	Common Rothmannia	Tree
<i>Rothmannia globosa</i>	September Bells	Tree
<i>Sapium ellipticum</i>	Jumping Seed Tree	Tree
<i>Sapium integerrimum</i>	Duiker Berry	Tree
<i>Schefflera umbellifera</i>	False Cabbage Tree	Tree
<i>Schotia brachypetala</i>	Weeping Boer-bean	Tree
<i>Schrebera alata</i>	Wing Leaved Wooden Pear	Tree
<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i>	Marula	Tree
<i>Scolopia mundii</i>	Red Pear	Tree
<i>Scolopia zeyheri</i>	Throny Pear	Tree
<i>Scutia myrtina</i>	Cat-thorn	Tree
<i>Sideroxylon inerme</i>	White Milkwood	Tree
<i>Smodingium argutum</i>	African Poison Oak	Tree
<i>Spirostachys africana</i>	Tamboti	Tree
<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	Wild Banana	Tree
<i>Strophanthus speciosus</i>	Poison Rope	Tree
<i>Strychnos decussata</i>	Cape Teak	Tree
<i>Strychnos henningsii</i>	Coffe Bean Strychnos	Tree
<i>Strychnos madagascariensis</i>	Black Monkey-orange	Tree
<i>Strychnos spinosa</i>	Spiny Monkey-orange	Tree
<i>Strychnos usambarensis</i>	Stripe Fruited Strychnos	Tree
<i>Suregada africana</i>	Common Suregada	Tree
<i>Syzygium cordata</i>	Water Berry	Tree
<i>Tarchonanthus trilobus</i>	Campfor Tree	Tree
<i>Tarenna pavettoides</i>	False Bride's Bush	Tree
<i>Tarenna supra-axillaris</i>	Lowveld Tarenna	Tree
<i>Teclea gerrardii</i>	Zulu Cherry-orange	Tree
<i>Teclea natalensis</i>	Natal Teclea	Tree
<i>Trema orientalis</i>	Pigeonwood	Tree
<i>Tricalysia capensis</i>	Cape Coffee	Tree
<i>Tricalysia sonderianna</i>	Coast Coffee	Tree
<i>Trichilia dregeana</i>	Forest Natal Mahogany	Tree

<i>Trichilia emetica</i>	Natal Mahogany	Tree
<i>Trichocladus crinitus</i>	Black Witch Hazel	Tree
<i>Trichocladus grandiflorus</i>	Green Witch Hazel	Tree
<i>Trimeria grandifolia</i>	Wild Mulberry	Tree
<i>Turraea floribunda</i>	Wild Honeysuckle	Tree
<i>Turraea obtusifolia</i>	Small Honeysuckle	Tree
<i>Urera cameroonensis</i>	Climbing Nettle	Tree
<i>Uvaria caffra</i>	Small Cluster-pear	Tree
<i>Vangueria cyanecens</i>	Bush Medlar	Tree
<i>Vangueria infausta</i>	Wild Medlar	Tree
<i>Vepris lanceolata</i>	White Ironwood	Tree
<i>Vernonia muriantha</i>	Poison Tree Vernonia	Tree
<i>Vitellariopsis marginata</i>	Bush Milk Wood	Tree
<i>Wrightia natalensis</i>	Saddle Pod	Tree
<i>Ximenia caffra</i>	Large Sour Plum	Tree
<i>Xylothea kraussiana</i>	African Dog-rose	Tree
<i>Xymalos monospora</i>	Lemon Wood	Tree
<i>Zanthoxylem capense</i>	Small Knobwood	Tree
<i>Zanthoxylum Davyi</i>	Forest Knobwood	Tree
<i>Ziziphus mucronata</i>	Buffalo Thorn	Tree

### 7.2 Ecotone plants:

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PLANT TYPE
<i>Acalypha glabrata</i>	Forest false-nettle	Shrub
<i>Acalypha peduncularis</i>	Brooms and Brushes	Shrub
<i>Acalypha punctata</i>	Sticky Brooms and Brushes	Shrub
<i>Acalypha villicaulis</i>	Heart-leaved Brooms and Brushes	Shrub
<i>Bauhinia tomentosa</i>	Bush-neat's Foot	Shrub
<i>Brachylaena discolor</i>	Coastal Silver Oak	Tree
<i>Buddleja saligna</i>	False Olive	Tree
<i>Carissa bispinosa</i>	Forest Num-num	Shrub
<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>	Num-num	Shrub
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Tick berry Bush	Shrub
<i>Coddia rudis</i>	Small Bone-apple	Shrub
<i>Crotalaria capensis</i>	Cape Rattle-pod	Shrub
<i>Dalbergia obovata</i>	Climbing Flat-bean	Tree
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	Sickle Bush	Tree
<i>Dombeya burgessiae</i>	Pink Wild-pear	Shrub
<i>Grewia occidentalis</i>	Cross Berry	Tree
<i>Hypoestes verticillatus</i>	Ribbon bush	Shrub
<i>Isoglossa woodii</i>	Buckweed	Shrub
<i>Mackaya bella</i>	River Bells	Shrub
<i>Plectranthus ecklonii</i>	Large-leaved Spur-flower	Shrub
<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	Plumbago	Shrub
<i>Rhus gueinzii</i>	Thorny Karee	Shrub
<i>Setaria megaphylla</i>		

### 7.3: Swamp forest trees and shrubs

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PLANT TYPE
<i>Barringtonia racemosa</i>	Powder-puff Tree	Tree

<i>Combretum erythrophyllum</i>	River Bushwillow	Tree
<i>Ficus sur</i>	Cape Fig	Tree
<i>Ficus trichopoda</i>	Swamp Fig	Tree
<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	Wild Cotton Tree	Tree
<i>Hyphaene coriacea</i>	Lala Palm	Tree
<i>Macaranga capensis</i>	Wild Poplar	Tree
<i>Maesa lanceolata</i>	False Assagay	Tree
<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Wild Date Palm	Tree
<i>Rauvolfia caffra</i>	Quinine Tree	Tree
<i>Syzygium cordatum</i>	Water Berry	Tree
<i>Tabernaemontana ventricosa</i>	Forest Toad Tree	Tree
<i>Voacanga thoursii</i>	Wild Frangipani	Tree

#### 7.4 Bush clump trees and shrubs:

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PLANT TYPE
<i>Acacia robusta</i>	Splendid Acacia	Tree
<i>Acokanthera oppositifolia</i>	Common Poison Bush	Shrub
<i>Albizia adianthifolia</i>	Flat Crown	Tree
<i>Antidesma venosum</i>	Tassel Berry	Tree
<i>Apodytes dimidiata</i>	White Pear	Tree
<i>Brachylaena discolor</i>	Coastal Silver Oak	Tree
<i>Bridelia micrantha</i>	Mitzeeri	Tree
<i>Canthium inerme</i>	Common Turkey-berry	Tree
<i>Carissa bispinosa</i>	Forest Num-num	Shrub
<i>Cussonia sphaerocephala</i>	Natal Forest Cabbage Tree	Tree
<i>Dalbergia obovata</i>	Climbing Flat-bean	Tree
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	Sickle Bush	Tree
<i>Diospyros lycioides</i>	Blue Bush	Shrub
<i>Dracaena hookerana</i>		Shrub
<i>Duvernoia adhatodoides</i>	Pistol Bush	Shrub
<i>Ehretia rigida</i>	Puzzle Bush	Tree
<i>Erythrina lysistemon</i>	Common Coral Tree	Tree
<i>Ficus natalensis</i>	Natal Fig	Tree
<i>Grewia occidentalis</i>	Cross-berry	Tree
<i>Maytenus procumbens</i>	Dune Koko Tree	Tree
<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Wild Date Palm	Tree
<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	Plumbago	Shrub
<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	September Bush	Shrub
<i>Psychotria capensis</i>	Black Bird Berry	Shrub
<i>Rhus gueinzii</i>	Thorny Karee	Shrub
<i>Sapium integerrimum</i>	Duiker Berry	Tree
<i>Tecoma capensis</i>	Wild Honey Suckle	Shrub
<i>Tetradenia riparia</i>	Iboza	Shrub
<i>Zanthoxylem capensis</i>	Knobwood	Tree

#### 7.5 FORBS AND GROUNDCOVERS

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PLANT TYPE
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Lucky Bean Creeper	Creeper

<i>Acridocarpus natalitius</i>	Moth Fruit	Shrub/ Climber
<i>Agapanthus campanulatus</i>	Bell Agapanthus	Bulb
<i>Agapanthus praecox</i>	Common Agapanthus	Bulb
<i>Albuca nelsonii</i>	Candlelabrum Lily	Bulb
<i>Alepidea amatymbica</i>	Giant Alepidea	Forb
<i>Aloe arborescens</i>	Krantz Aloe	Succulent
<i>Aloe barberiae</i>	Tree Aloe	Succulent
<i>Aloe boylei</i>	Broad-leaved Grass Aloe	Succulent
<i>Aloe chabaudii</i>	Chabaud's Aloe	Succulent
<i>Aloe cooperi</i>	Cooper's Aloe	Succulent
<i>Aloe ecklonis</i>	Ecklon's Aloe	Succulent
<i>Aloe ferox</i>	Bitter Aloe	Succulent
<i>Aloe greatheadii</i> var. <i>davyana</i>	Grasaalwyn	Succulent
<i>Aloe maculata</i>	Common Soap Aloe	Succulent
<i>Aloe parvibracteata</i>	Inkalane	Succulent
<i>Aloe thraskii</i>	Dune Aloe	Succulent
<i>Aloe vanbalenii</i>		Succulent
<i>Alysicarpus rugosus</i>	Pioneer Fodder Plant	Shrub
<i>Aneilema aequinoctiale</i>	Clinging Aneilema	Forb
<i>Anisodonteia scabrosa</i>	Pink Mallow	Forb
<i>Anthericum saundersiae</i>	Weeping Anthericum	Bulb
<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>	Aptenia	Succulent
<i>Arctotis arctotooides</i>		Forb
<i>Argyrolobium tomentosum</i>	Velvety Yellow Bush Pea	Forb
<i>Aristea abyssinica</i>	Blue-eyed Grass	Bulb
<i>Aristea ecklonii</i>	Blue Stars	Bulb
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>		Forb
<i>Asparagus africanus</i>	Bush Asparagus	Forb
<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i> ( <i>sprengeri</i> )	Emerald Fern	Forb
<i>Asparagus falcatus</i>	Large Forest Asparagus	Forb
<i>Asparagus macowanii</i>	Zulu Asparagus	Forb
<i>Asparagus plumosus</i>		Forb
<i>Asparagus virgatus</i>	Broom Asparagus	Forb
<i>Aspilea natalensis</i>	Wild creeping Sunflower	Forb
<i>Aster bakerianus</i>		Forb
<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>	Asystasia	Forb
<i>Barleria crossandriiformis</i>	Orange Crossandra	Forb
<i>Barleria elegans</i>	White Bushveld Barleria	Forb
<i>Barleria guenzii</i>		Forb
<i>Barleria meyeriana</i>		Forb
<i>Barleria obtusa</i>	Bush Violet	Forb
<i>Barleria repens</i>	Small Bush Violet	Forb
<i>Becium obovatum</i>	Cat's Whisker's	Forb
<i>Begonia sutherlandii</i>	Wild Oranfe Begonia	Succulent
<i>Berkheya setifera</i>	Buffalo-tongue Berkheya	Forb
<i>Berkheya speciosa</i>	Skraaldisseldoring	Forb
<i>Brunsvigia natalensis</i>	Natal Candelabra Flower	Bulb
<i>Bulbine abyssinica</i>	Bushy Bulbine	Succulent
<i>Bulbine latifolia</i>		Succulent
<i>Bulbine natalensis</i>	Broad-leaved Bulbine	Succulent
<i>Callilepis laureola</i>	Ox-eye Daisy	Forb
<i>Carpobrotus dimidiatus</i>	Natal Dune Vygie	Succulent
<i>Ceratotheca triloba</i>	Wild Foxglove	Forb
<i>Chaetacanthus setiger</i>	Fairy Stars	Forb

<i>Chironia baccifera</i>	Wild Gentian	Forb
<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	Green Hen and Chickens	Bulb
<i>Chlorophytum krookianum</i>	Giant Chlorophytum	Bulb
<i>Chlorophytum modestum</i>	Small Chlorophytum	Bulb
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilefera</i>	Tick Berry Bush	Shrub
<i>Cissampelos mucronata</i>	Heart-leaved Vine	Climber
<i>Cissus rotundifolia</i>	Bushveld Grape	Creeper
<i>Clematis brachiata</i>	Traveller's Joy	Creeper
<i>Clivia miniata</i>	Bush Lily	Bulb
<i>Clivia nobilis</i>	Major Garden's Clivia	Bulb
<i>Coccinia palmata</i>	Wild Cucumber	Climber
<i>Commelina africana</i>	Yellow Commelina	Forb
<i>Commelina erecta</i>	Blue Commelina	Forb
<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i>	Pig's Ears	Succulent
<i>Crassula alba</i>	Feko	Forb
<i>Crassula multicava</i>	Fairy Crassula	Forb
<i>Crinum delagoense</i>	Candy-striped Crinum	Bulb
<i>Crinum macowanii</i>	River Lily	Bulb
<i>Crinum moorei</i>	Moore's Crinum	Bulb
<i>Crocasmia aurea</i>	Montbretia	Bulb
<i>Crossandra fruticulosa</i>	Shade Crossandra	Forb
<i>Crotolaria dura</i>	Wild Lucerne	Shrub
<i>Crotolaria globifera</i>	Round Pod Rattle bush	Shrub
<i>Crotolaria lanceolata</i>	Twin-leaved Rattle bush	Shrub
<i>Crotolaria macrocarpa</i>	Golden Birdflower	Shrub
<i>Crotolaria natalensis</i>	Forest Rattle Pod	Shrub
<i>Cyperus albo-striatus</i>	Forest Star-sedge	Sedge
<i>Cyphostemma cirrhosum</i>	Droog-my-keel	Climber
<i>Cyphostemma hypoleucum</i>	Double-barrel Vine	Creeper
<i>Cyphostemma natalitium</i>		Creeper
<i>Cyrtanthus breviflorus</i>	Yellow Fire Lily	Bulb
<i>Cyrtanthus contractus</i>	Fire Lily	Bulb
<i>Cyrtanthus galpinii</i>	Galpin's Cyrtanthus	Bulb
<i>Cyrtanthus mackenii</i>	Ifafa Lily	Bulb
<i>Dalbagia bougessiae</i>		
<i>Delosperma lineare</i>		Succulent
<i>Delosperma subpetiolatum</i>	Trailing Vygie	Succulent
<i>Desmodium repandrum</i>	Orange Desmodium	Shrub
<i>Dietes flavida</i>		Bulb
<i>Dietes grandiflora</i>	Large Wild Iris	Bulb
<i>Dietes iridioides</i>		Bulb
<i>Dimorphotheca fruticosa</i>	Creeping Marguerite	Forb
<i>Dimorphotheca jucunda</i>	Trailing Mauve Daisy	Forb
<i>Disa chrysostachya</i>	Red or Yellow Torch Orchid	
<i>Disa polygonoides</i>	Honey Disa	
<i>Draceana alectrifomis</i>		
<i>Drimiopsis maculata</i>	Spotted Leaved Drimiopsis	Bulb
<i>Eriosema squarrosum</i>	Apricot Eriosema	Shrub
<i>Eucomis autumnalis</i>		Bulb
<i>Eugenia albanensis</i>	Dwarf Grassland Eugenia	Shrub
<i>Eulophia speciosa</i>		Orchid
<i>Felicia erigeroides</i>	Wild Michaelmas daisy	Forb
<i>Flagellaria guineensis</i>	Climbing Bamboo	Climber
<i>Freesia grandiflora</i> ( <i>Anemotheca</i> )		

<i>Freesia laxa (Anemotheca)</i>		
<i>Gazania rigens</i>	Trailing Gazania	Forb
<i>Gladiolus dalenii</i>	Natal Lily	Bulb
<i>Gladiolus densiflorus</i>		Bulb
<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	Flame Lily	Bulb
<i>Gnidia anthylloides</i>	Brandbossie	Forb
<i>Gnidia splendens</i>	Lesser Yellow Head	Forb
<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	Milkweed	Forb
<i>Haemanthus albiflos</i>	White Paint Brush	Bulb
<i>Helichrysum appendiculatum</i>	Sheeps' Ear Everlasting	Forb
<i>Helichrysum cymosum</i>		Forb
<i>Helichrysum kraussii</i>	Straw Everlasting	Forb
<i>Helichrysum plumosum</i>		Forb
<i>Hermboestedia odorata</i>	Wild Cockscomb	Shrub
<i>Hibiscus calyphyllus</i>		Forb
<i>Hibiscus surattensis</i>	Prickly Wild Hibiscus	Forb
<i>Hoslundia opposita</i>	Orange Bird Berry	Shrub
<i>Hypericum aethiopicum</i>	Small Hypericum	Shrub
<i>Hypoestes aristata</i>	Ribbon Bush	Forb
<i>Hypoxis argentea</i>	Small Yellow Star-flower	Bulb
<i>Indigofera eriocarpa</i>		Shrub
<i>Indigofera hedyantha</i>	Black-bud Indigo	Shrub
<i>Indigofera hiliaris</i>	Red Indigo Bush	Shrub
<i>Indigofera tristis</i>	Velvety Indigo	Shrub
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	Dune Morning Glory	Forb
<i>Jasminum multipartitum</i>	Common Wild Jasmine	Creeper
<i>Justicia betonica</i>	Paper Plume	Forb
<i>Justicia campylostemon</i>	Honey Justicia	Forb
<i>Justicia protracta</i>	Veld Justicia	Forb
<i>Kalanchoe rotundifolia</i>	Common Kalanchoe	Forb
<i>Kniphofia gracilis</i>	Slender Poker	Bulb
<i>Kniphofia laxiflora</i>	Slender Poker	Bulb
<i>Kniphofia linearifolia</i>	Common Marsh Poker	Bulb
<i>Leonotis dubia</i>	Forest Leonotis	Shrub
<i>Leonotis intermedia</i>	Broad-leaved Leonotis	Shrub
<i>Leonotis leonurus</i>	Wild Dagga	Shrub
<i>Lippia javanica</i>	Lemon Bush	Forb
<i>Manulea parviflora</i>	Pepper and Salt	Shrub
<i>Microsorium scolopendrium</i>	Dune Fern	Forb
<i>Mitriostigma axilare</i>	Small false Loquat	Shrub
<i>Momordica foetida</i>	Gifappel	Creeper
<i>Mondia whitei</i>	White's Ginger	Climber
<i>Mukia maderaspatana</i>		Creeper
<i>Muraltia lancifolia</i>	Purple Heath	Shrub
<i>Nemesia denticulata</i>	Wild Nemesia	Forb
<i>Neonotonia wightii</i>	Robust Pioneer Creeper	Creeper
<i>Orthosiphon labiatus</i>	Shell Bush	Shrub
<i>Othonna natalensis</i>	Geelbossie	Shrub
<i>Pavonia columella</i>	Pink Pavonia	Shrub
<i>Pelargonium luridum</i>	Stalk-flowered Pelargonium	Forb
<i>Pentanisia angustifolia</i>	Broad-leaved Pentanisia	Forb
<i>Peristrophe cernua</i>	False Buckweed	Forb
<i>Phaulopsis imbricata</i>		Forb

<i>Plectranthus ambiguus</i>	Large-flowered Plectranthus	Forb
<i>Plectranthus ciliatus</i>	Speckled Spur-flower	Forb
<i>Plectranthus ecklonii</i>	Large Spur-flower bush	Forb
<i>Plectranthus fruticosus</i>	Forest Spur-flower	Forb
<i>Plectranthus saccatus</i>	Stoep Jacaranda	Forb
<i>Plectranthus strigosus</i>		Forb
<i>Plectranthus verticillatus</i>	Money Plant	Forb
<i>Plectranthus zuluensis</i>	Zulu Spur-flower	Forb
<i>Plicosepalus kalachariensis</i>		Shrub
<i>Polygala virgata</i>	Purple Broom	Forb
<i>Ruellia cordata</i>	Veld Violet	Forb
<i>Rumohra adianthiformis</i>	Leather-leaf Fern	Forb
<i>Ruttya ovata</i>	Ruttya	Forb
<i>Salacia kraussii</i>	iBhonsi	Forb
<i>Sandersonia aurantiaca</i>	Christmas Bells	Bulb
<i>Sanservieria hycanthenoides</i>		
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	Wild Scabiosa	Forb
<i>Scadoxus membranaceus</i>	Dwarf Paintbrush	Bulb
<i>Scadoxus multiflorus</i>	Fire-ball Lily	Bulb
<i>Scadoxus puniceus</i>	Blood Lily	Bulb
<i>Scilla natalensis</i>		
<i>Senecio deltoideus</i>		Forb
<i>Stachys aethiopica</i>		
<i>Stangeria eriopus</i>		
<i>Stenochlaena tenuifolia</i>	Giant Vine Fern	
<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	Bird-of-paradise-flower	
<i>Striga elegans</i>	Large Witchweed	Forb
<i>Sutera floribunda</i>	Kerriebos	Forb
<i>Synaptolepis kirkii</i>		Shrub
<i>Syncolostemon densiflorus</i>	Pink Plume	Forb
<i>Tapinanthus gracilis</i>		Shrub
<i>Tapinanthus kraussianus</i>	Krauss's Mistletoe	Shrub
<i>Taurea obtusifolia</i>		
<i>Tephrosia elongata</i>	Orange Tephrosia	Forb
<i>Tephrosia macropoda</i>	Creeping Tephrosia	Forb
<i>Thunbergia atriplicifolia</i>	Natal Primrose	Forb
<i>Tinospora caffra</i>	Orange Grape Creeper	Creeper
<i>Tricliceras mossambicense</i>		Shrub
<i>Tritonia disticha</i>	Red Tritonia	Perennial Herb
<i>Trochomeria hookeri</i>		Creeper
<i>Tulbachia simmerri</i>	Wild Garlic	Bulb
<i>Tulbachia violacea</i>	Wild Garlic	Bulb
<i>Vernonia angulifolia</i>	Trailing Vernonia	Forb
<i>Vernonia hirsuta</i>	Quilted-leaved Vernonia	Forb
<i>Vernonia natalensis</i>	Silver Vernonia	Forb
<i>Wahlenbergia grandiflora</i>	Giant Bell Flower	Forb
<i>Watsonia densiflora</i>	Natal Watsonia	Bulb
<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Poisonous Gooseberry	Srub
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Arum lily	Bulb

## 7.6 CYCADS

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PLANT TYPE
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<i>Encephalartos ferox</i>	Tongaland Cycad	Shrub
<i>Encephalartos natalensis</i>	Natal Cycad	Tree
<i>Eencephalartos villosus</i>	Poor man's Cycad	Shrub
<i>Stangeria eriopus</i>	Stangeria	Shrub

### 7.7 LAWN GRASSES (All Lawn to be "instant").

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PLANT TYPE
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch Grass	Lawn grass
<i>Dactyloctenium australe</i>	L.M. Grass	Lawn grass
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Turf Grass	Lawn grass

### 7.8 FOREST UNDERSTOREY GRASSES

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PLANT TYPE
<i>Digitaria diversinervis</i>		Grass
<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i>	Basket Grass	Grass
<i>Pseudochinolaena polystachya</i>		Grass
<i>Setaria megaphylla</i>	Broad-leaved Bristle Grass	Grass

### 7.9 VELD GRASSES

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PLANT TYPE
<i>Andropogon eucomus</i>	Snowflake Grass	Grass
<i>Aristida junciformis</i>	Gongoni Three-awn	Grass
<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Foxtail Buffalo Grass	Grass
<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes Grass	Grass
<i>Ctenium concinnum</i>	Sickle Grass	Grass
<i>Cymbopogon excavatus</i>	Broad-leaved Turpentine Grass	Grass
<i>Digitaria eriantha</i>	Common Finger Grass	Grass
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	Weeping Love Grass	Grass
<i>Eragrostis capensis</i>	Heart-seed Love Grass	Grass
<i>Eragrostis racemosa</i>	Narrow heart Love Grass	Grass
<i>Eriochloa meyeriana</i>	Black-footed Water Grass	Grass
<i>Harpochloa falx</i>	Caterpillar Grass	Grass
<i>Hyparrhenia cymbaria</i>	Boat thatching Grass	Grass
<i>Imperata cylindrical</i>	Cottonwool Grass	Grass
<i>Melinis repens</i>	Natal Redtop	Grass
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Guinea Grass	Grass
<i>Panicum natalense</i>	Natal Panicum	Grass
<i>Setaria lindenberiana</i>	Mointain Bristle Grass	Grass
<i>Setaria megaphylla</i>		Grass
<i>Setaria sphacelata var sericea</i>	Golden Bristle Grass	Grass
<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Ratstail Dropseed Grass	Grass
<i>Sporobolus fimbriatus</i>	Dropseed Grass	Grass
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Red Grass	Grass
<i>Tristachya leucothrix</i>	Hairy Trident Grass	Grass



<i>Urochloa mosambicensis</i>	Bushveld Signal Grass	Grass
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## 8.0 Wetland plants.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PLANT TYPE
<i>Aponogeton junceus</i>	Aponogeton	Marginal
<i>Ascolepis capensis</i>	Umuzi	
<i>Aspilia natalensis</i>	Wild Creeping Sunflower	Marginal
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Giant Sedge	Sedge
<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i>		Shrub
<i>Crassocephalum picridifolium</i>		Forb
<i>Cotula nigellifolia</i>	Staggers Weed	Forb
<i>Cyperus albostriatus</i>		Sedge
<i>Cyperus dives</i>	Giant Sedge	Sedge
<i>Cyperus latifolius</i>		Sedge
<i>Cyperus obtusiflorus</i>	White-flowered Sedge	Sedge
<i>Cyperus papyrus</i>	Papyrus	Sedge
<i>Cyperus prolifer</i>	Dwarf Papyrus	Sedge
<i>Cyperus textiles</i>		Sedge
<i>Dissotis canescens</i>	Pink Marsh Dissotis	Shrub
<i>Dissotis princeps</i>	Purple Wild Tibouchina	Shrub
<i>Gunnera perpensa</i>	Wild Rhubarb	Marginal
<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	Matting Rush	Marginal
<i>Kniphofia tysonii</i>		Bulb
<i>Kyllinga alba</i>	White Button Sedge	Sedge
<i>Laportea peduncularis</i>	River Nettle	Marginal
<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	Shrubby Ludwigia	Shrub
<i>Ludwigia stolonifera</i>	Creeping Ludwigia	Shrub
<i>Mariscus macrocarpus</i>		Sedge
<i>Mariscus solidus</i>		Sedge
<i>Nesaea radicans</i>	Marsh Nesaea	Marginal
<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i>	Blue Water Lily	Aquatic
<i>Nymphoides indica</i>		Aquatic
<i>Persicaria serrulata</i>	Knotweed	Marginal
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	Reed
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Wavy-leaved Pondweed	Marginal
<i>Potamogeton schweinfurthii</i>		Marginal
<i>Potamogeton thunbergii</i>	Broad-leaved Pondweed	Marginal
<i>Pycnostachys reticulata</i>	Slender Pycnostachys	Marginal
<i>Ranunculus multifidus</i>	Common Buttercup	Forb
<i>Trapa natans</i>	Water Chestnut	Aquatic
<i>Typha capensis</i>	Bulrush	Bulb
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Arum lily	Bulb